

# The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1857.

**The Legislature.**  
A great many bills have been passed in the House of Representatives, but they are not yet law, as they have not yet passed the Senate, and we do not deem it necessary to notice them until they reach a further stage in legislation.

**CALHOUN LITERARY SOCIETY.**  
We learn that the above society has invited Rev. Jas. A. Duncan, of Virginia, to deliver an address before them, at the College Chapel, on the evening of the 15th instant, at half past seven o'clock, which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

**MISS DR. CROSS.**  
This gifted lady, whose letters from Europe attracted such general attention from the reading public during the past year, is, we learn, about to assume a position in the Spartanburg Female College. It is the real character of the lady, the intellect, and social, developed by her writings, the institution will be fortunate—and still more the young ladies submitted to her training.

**RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE.**  
This pleasant monthly has been on our table by Mr. Archer, of whom copies can be obtained. It maintains the same finished appearance which marked its first issues, and has been steadily increasing in the excellence of its articles. The editors seem to have adopted "Excellence" as their motto, and are following it in practice. They have now a fair field for attracting a valuable corps of writers, owing to the unfortunate suspension of the Southern Quarterly. They have another advantage in the times. The relief of political sentiment is in our favor—and Northern doctrines and civilization are in odious contrast with our own. This opens up a field for the temperate use of Southern pens, and a propitious epoch for founding a pure literature. Relying upon the aptness of the editors to seize every cog of virtue, we commend Russell to a liberal patronage by our people, as both wise and patriotic.

**MISS PHIBBS PAINE.**  
We learn with sincere regret that important business requiring the attention of Miss Paine, she will by the duties of her profession in the Spartanburg Female College for the ensuing year. The past year has been one of deep affliction and bereavement to Miss Paine, and this community has deeply sympathized with her; but she has gone on to the close of the year with the duties of her professional chair, without asking a day's rest for the indulgence of her grief. Her energy and enthusiastic devotion to the interests of education have been felt and appreciated in every part of our Union. Her power of awakening and developing mind, directing its moral power, forming habits of thought and action, are unrivaled. Her pupils, filling high positions in social life, as wives, mothers, and teachers, are scattered from Maine to California, and in heart and voice "rise up and call her blessed." Years ago Miss Paine established and built up the "Spartanburg Female Seminary," and there is a family in this community but feels she has brought a blessing to it, in the person of an educated wife, daughter or mother. May the good she has done, and is continually doing in the cause of education and religion, be returned to her a thousand fold.

We trust that neither private business, nor her recent affliction, will long detain her from the duties of her mission. The children of her intellectual daughters are yet to be educated, and require the teachings of her vigorous mind and heart enlivened by constant study and long experience.

**THE FARMER AND PLANTER.**  
We have the December number of the Farmer and Planter—being the close of the 5th volume. Mr. Searson, in this issue, announces his readiness to sell the establishment, chiefly in consequence of the death of his publisher; but the work is not to be abandoned if not sold. The Farmer and Planter is the organ of the State Agricultural Society, and the only agricultural paper in the State. We think the sale improbable, because few men will give to such publication the patient attention bestowed by the present proprietor, and no man can conduct it more economically or practically—and it is by no means a money-making enterprise. We cordially second the appeal in the following paragraph:

"In conclusion, we again appeal to the friends and patrons of the Farmer and Planter to sustain their paper, by sending up at least one new subscriber, which would not only greatly encourage us to hold on, but others to take hold."

Pendleton, S. C., Geo. Searson. Terms—\$1, in advance.

**THE WEATHER AND HIGGS.**—On Monday the thermometer marked 94 degrees in the sun. Since then we have had drizzle and soft weather up to 5 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday, when lightning and thunder and rain came with summer severity—the thermometer out of doors standing at 61.

Such weather operates adversely upon hogs, many number of which are and have been in town. Drovers cannot kill, and therefore hold off, hoping for better rates. As the markets below are pretty well stocked from this and the Augusta routes, and plenty more droves are on the way, drovers must fall below 75 cents.

**FROM KANSAS.**  
A meeting was held at Lawrence on the 19th ult. opposed to the late constitutional convention, at which resolutions were adopted declaring the Convention a fraud, and pledging resistance by the free State party to the efforts to be elected under it. They also demand that the Governor shall convene a special session of the Legislature, or, if he declines to do so, Walker is in Washington. Perhaps Stanton is acting in his absence, though he has resigned his office of Secretary of the Territory to take the place of Indian Commissioner. It is said he has sent out to withdraw his resignation, and to return for the purpose of complying with these demands.

**From Washington.**  
The Democratic members in Washington on the 24th were to have an informal meeting, and Kansas was among the subjects on which opinions were to be exchanged.

But little doubt remains now but that the action of the Kansas Convention will be accepted by Congress, in view of the facts that it will be sustained by all the moral force of the Administration, that the Democratic members of the North are changing front and coming to the support of the President, and that nearly all the Democratic members of the new Congress already arrived here are accented to have no sympathy in Mr. Walker's views as to the policy he is industriously recommending to be pursued on the matter of the State Constitution of Kansas. The indications are decidedly favorable to a triumph of the Administration and of the constitutional Democracy of the country.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.**—WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Democratic Caucus have nominated: For Speaker—Hon. J. L. Orr, of South Carolina. For Clerk—Mr. Allen, of Illinois. For Secretary—Mr. Gresham, of Pennsylvania. For Treasurer—Mr. Hatcher, of Virginia.

The annual catalog of Yale College for 1857-8 shows a class of 123 Freshmen, 117 Sophomores, 107 Juniors, and 100 Seniors—total 447 students. In the Theological department there are 27, in the Law department 31, Medical 29, Arts 266 grand total 565.

## THE NEW SENATOR.

It is known to many of our readers that the Legislature, on the third ballot, made choice of Ex-Gov. James H. Hammond to succeed Judge Butler in the United States Senate. Our notice of the first and second ballots, in the Spartan of last week, was written in expectation of this result; therefore we are not taken by surprise. During the first days of the session the friends of Col. Chesnut were confident of his election; and looked forward with certainty to his election; but at that time it was not known that Gov. Hammond would accept, even if elected. Inquiring into assurances that he would, and the fact stripped Col. Chesnut of much of his strength, and finally led to his withdrawal.

The Charleston Mercury, in a moment of enthusiasm, hailed his election as a triumph to its side in politics, and the result of caucus nomination, followed by correction of the latter shortly after—(perhaps remembering too late its opposition to such caucus appliances of party.) It said:

"Gov. Hammond was selected in a caucus of the State Rights party for their candidate. He was supported as such, elected as such, and we have the honest fact that he will maintain the old true doctrine of the State Rights school. Indeed, as one of the young leaders in the contest of 1852, it would be hard, with his clear mind and strong convictions, for him to be other than a champion of the rights of the States, and the strict construction of the Constitution of the United States."

The Columbia correspondent of the Charleston Courier, of the 27th ult., present on the ground, and are a number of the House, seems to bear out the Mercury's first idea that *despised caucus machinery* was used. He says:

"The second ballot came off to day, and from certain maneuverings, I am inclined to think that he will be elected. You can form no idea of the excitement here upon this question. The friends of each candidate are bringing all the outside pressure possible to bear upon the election. Causes after causes have been held, and while I write a caucus is being called, for the purpose of electing Mr. Hammond."

We think that settles the question that it was the intervention of a caucus that Gov. Hammond was elected. But there must have been something more. There seems to have been arrangement or understanding, by which the friends of Col. Chesnut were opposed and induced to waive his own certain election. What was that understanding? Is the next gubernatorial term the bone of war? or was it the success story to Judge Evans, who, it is said, will not be a candidate for re-election. The correspondent of the Charleston News throws some light on the subject to those who do not believe the Legislature too moral to control elections in this manner:

"Chesnut would have been elected, but for the bringing out of Hammond; and his withdrawal on the third ballot will give him much strength hereafter. It consolidated Hammond's friends, and the friends of the State have the claim for the next or other Senator, he will be very prominent."

The above facts demonstrate that caucus appliances were used in the late Senatorial election, and that the most available man was chosen—thus reaching the desideratum "my ball giving your ox, and your ball giving my ox"—and probably it was in view of the moral therein involved that the Mercury showed such precipitancy in correcting its dictum that the new Senator was the caucus nominee of its party.

But what are his political sentiments? becomes an important inquiry. Is he State Rights—or only a moderate conventionalist? We know that he is an Anti-Bank man—and as such opposed to the caucus which controlled that institution. We know that he went to the first Nashville Convention—and refused to trade further in such a mart. Whether this resulted from a conviction that nothing practical could result from it (as nothing ever did) we can only conjecture; for he has repeatedly no index to his views on that point. In the midst of this field of speculation afforded by his silence we think this very probable—for Gov. Hammond has never shown much respect for mere paper resolutions and empty volubility.

In the uncertainty as to his sentiments, the State Rights party (so-called) are making warm advances to draw him to their side on the score of gratitude. He was supported on faith—his election was due to his giant intellect, which they appreciated—he was one of the nullifiers of 1853, and therefore must be a free-trader in 1857—in short, from pure gratitude for dragging him into a position for which he admits himself unequal and avows aversion, he is importuned to identify himself with a party with which he has not acted for twenty years. Perhaps they may be successful—and perhaps not. Read the following from Columbia correspondent of the Unionville Journal, (a member of the House of Representatives,) and calculate the course of our new Senator:

"Gov. Hammond declared some two months ago that he did not want the post—that he was not qualified to fill it, and declined the honor, because he would have to commence his political life anew—a task too arduous and perilous to undertake at the time of life he had a reputation for a career in which was more easy than to sustain himself under the circumstances. He was opposed by both the friends and enemies of Col. Pickens. Successors who would not vote for Pickens on account of what they term his *unintentional*, were also hostile to Gov. Hammond on account of his course in the days of secession. They had not forgotten his abandonment of the party, with bitter and profane imprecations, and threats that if the State would secede, he would remain in Georgia, a State that would remain in the Union."

If we have misinterpreted upon the incidents of this election with freedom, it is not because of chagrin at the result. We have never avowed a preference for any man for Senator, although our personal feelings inclined us warmly to ex-Gov. Adams. We are willing to trust the rights and honor of the State to any Carolina—come from the ranks of either of the parties into which it is divided the State is divided. No map who has been a part of our atmosphere can go to Washington, clad in representative trappings, and listen to the aspersions cast upon the South, without feeling "honest ebullition" at the details of rights and wrongs and jibes of Black Republicanism. Are we content, therefore, with the new Senator, and only hope that his local reputation may expand into one of greater brilliancy and of national renown.

Senator Hammond has indicated his acceptance of the position, but cannot arrange his private affairs so as to take his seat to the middle of January.

**WESTERN HOG TRADE.**—At Louisville, Ky., up to Saturday evening, about 10,000 hogs had been slaughtered this season. Prices were nominally \$5 per cwt. net. At Cincinnati on Saturday the market was dull at a decline, and closed nominally at \$5. At Russellville, Ky., last week, small sales were made at \$4, but generally held higher by farmers. At New Albany, Ind., \$5 net on time, was offered, and at Chicago sales were made at \$4.84 1/2 gross. We learn from the Valley Times that the hog cholera is spreading rapidly in the counties of Logan, Green and Owen, Ind.

**UNITED STATES TREASURY ESTIMATES.**—It is stated that the Treasury estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year have been made up, and disclose every effort to reduce them, the total amount estimated is about seventy millions. The estimate for the War Department alone is twenty and a quarter millions—being largely increased by the anticipation of the Mormon war. The total naval estimates, including the special service and the construction of the new steam sloops of war, amounts to fourteen millions.

The surplus in the Treasury of the United States is now only a fraction over seven millions, and the current rate of reduction will exhaust the surplus by the 1st of February. A loan will probably be made by Congress.

## THE BANKS—USURY LAWS.

These two subjects occupy much attention in the Legislature. As to the first, we hope that body will terminate all bank charters as speedily as possible, except the Bank of the State, or extend the right of issue exclusively to the latter, limiting the privileges of the private banks to discount, exchange, and deposit. We question whether the Legislature will do more at this session than remit the five per cent. forfeiture for suspension and fix a period for resumption—in other words, legalize suspension. Should the latter be done, we reiterate our former suggestion, that an injunction issue from the Legislature, restraining sheriffs from levy and sale within the same period. There is no justice in allowing the banks to take advantage of their own wrong, to fatten their already bloated carcasses upon the depreciated property of unfortunate debtors. This latter class, however, have few friends to plead for them, and no motion for their relief has been made. Not to the banks. While their misdeeds have merited a forfeiture of charter, it is not only proposed to relieve them from the penalty of the act of 1840 and extend the period of suspension six to twelve months, but further relief, to repeal the usury laws, to give them *carte blanche* in their struggle for profits. Under their present privileges—or their abuse, without restraint by the Legislature—they can not only issue bills to 7 1/2 per cent., but they use the bank of their capital out of the State, in buying up the immature notes of merchants at large discount, and press home creditors for collection. This is called domestic exchange. Judge O'Neal was not a whit too severe in calling the banks *shaving shops*. They merit the term, and the execution due to low and mean money-getting.

We have scanned the arguments in favor of a repeal of the laws against usury, and must confess to an unqualified judgment as to their cogency. It is said that the moral question is exploded—that money is merchandise—and that a relaxation of the restraints against usury would withdraw investments from stocks, and be used by owners in private loans. To the first we answer, that the law of Moses—which was the law of God—interdicted the exaction of interest, and the pains of eternity were denounced against the usurer. That law is unrepented—and the execution of the sentence is as certain now as five thousand years ago. The morals of financiers are exemplified in a lively bravado of our land is almost foretold by Isaiah: "as with the taker of usury, so with the giver of usury to him." The land shall be utterly empty and utterly spoiled: for the Lord hath spoken the word."

And notwithstanding a false morality may deny that trading in money is usury, and attempt to purge itself of the charge, and say apologetically "I have neither lent on usury, nor men have lent to me on usury," yet in bitterness of spirit they will yet confess, "every one of them doth curse me." Men must ignore the moral question if they take usury, even when legalized by human enactments.

Is money merchandise? Blackstone, whose property stands unrivaled, if not unsurpassed, as an elementary law writer, says:

"Commutation of goods is exchange. Transferring goods for money is a sale. Money is therefore a medium of fixed value, which may be exchanged for all sorts of things. If goods were only to be exchanged for goods, by way of barter, it would be difficult to adjust values, and transportation would be cumbersome."

Money, therefore, in legal definition, is not merchandise, nor can the calling it so make it one, any more than calling a sheep a tall leg can make it one. Money has a fixed value, to which all things merchantable must conform. It may be more useful at one time than at others, but this does not affect its positive value—it only shows the necessities of men.

But the third argument: That a relaxation of the usury laws will withdraw investments from banks, and leave money in the hands of capitalists for private loans. The Comptroller General has shown that the Bank of Hamburg, for the six months ending 30th September, could have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 1/4 per cent. per annum. Perhaps no other bank in the State has been equally fortunate in making so large profits. But supposing that each made half that amount, would any capitalist, seeking profitable investment, withdraw his funds from such valuable stock? We think not. For no private capitalist could possibly so manage his money as to realize over 50 per cent. per annum with certainty, year after year. And this, at least to our mind, disposes of the argument founded upon this supposition. We trust, therefore, that the State will not yield to the importunity of capital to throw off the restraints upon it.

## THE BANK OF THE STATE.

In the report of the President of the Bank of the State to the Legislature we find a number of interesting facts:

The profits of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1857, were \$276,794.59, out of which \$48,654.30 were applied to paying interest to the foreign bondholders; \$16,331.90 to holders of the domestic six per cent. loan bonds; and \$181,808.39 passed to the credit of the sinking fund, \$48,606.00 of the public debt has been redeemed in the same time. In addition to the above charges on the Bank, she advanced at different times \$280,528.39 to the building of the new State Capitol—repaid her loan of \$247,379.57, leaving the Bank in advance to the work, on the 15th November, \$493,702.37. Under the act of 1856 there remain to be paid bonds to the amount of \$61,755.09. Under the act of 1855 there remain to be issued bonds aggregating \$161,000, which the President recommends should be converted into stock, as more available for negotiation. No provision having been made by the State to pay the interest on the State bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad, the Bank made advances to meet that demand, which added to the sum reported last year, reached \$45,810. The Bank also last year, remitted \$45,810. The Bank also last year, remitted \$45,810. The Bank also last year, remitted \$45,810.

On motion of Gen. James Crook, a committee of seven were appointed by the chairman, to nominate suitable persons for the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee. The committee after reflecting and consulting together, reported the name of Col. M. Crook for President; John Breckenridge, Vice President; Dr. R. F. Kilgore, for Secretary and Treasurer; and Col. John M. Crook, James Breckenridge, Dr. R. F. Kilgore, Capt. R. S. Allen, Giles Caldwell, Gen. Nesbit and A. B. Woodbury, an executive committee, which were all duly confirmed as officers of the Society.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chairman, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Society, to be submitted at a subsequent meeting, to be called by the President.

Resolved, That the Society be called the Bethel Agricultural Society.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Spartan and Express.

JOHN M. CROOK, Chairman.  
NILES NORTON, Secretary.

For the Carolina Spartan.  
The Trustees of the Raleigh High School express their thanks to Dr. Ramsey, of East Tennessee, for a copy of his valuable and interesting History of that State, presented to their Library, and also to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, for \$45 worth of their publications, to be selected from their catalogue and would avail themselves of this opportunity to say to the friends of these schools, and to the cause of general education, that they will be thankful to receive contributions for this object, either in the way of books or in cash to be expended in their purchase.

It has kept down the taxes, advanced large loans to the State in the absence of appropriations, been lenient with its planter and other creditors to its own detriment, managed the foreign debt, and though compelled to suspend the payment of specie at its counters, claims to have sustained to some extent the price of our great staples. Of this institution alone can it be said, that it honestly and faithfully endeavored to aid the people in their financial embarrassments, and therefore the public approbation should take it out of the general execration which is so righteously pronounced against other banks in the State.

## SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION.

The Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in South Carolina—R. W. Gibbs, Jr., M. D.—has sent us a copy of his report to the Legislature under the amended act of 1855. The returns are by no means exact, though to some extent satisfactory, as showing their importance, and breaking down the prejudice of tax-payers to answering the inquiries made, and overcoming the intention of the Tax Collectors in their prosecution. Further amendment is necessary to the perfection of the system, and the subject is commended to the Legislature. It is only by perseverance that measures of this character can be successfully established. The advantages are not apparent to the public mind. Many persons—indeed the vast majority—cannot see what good can result from the collection of such a body of dry statistics. They are not, perhaps, of equal advantage to all men. But to select they have a peculiar value. In England and many of the States of our Union vital statistics are collected with considerable care and diligence, because on such data are based the rates of life assurance—and the more accurate the knowledge, the more perfect become the calculations of premiums. It is highly satisfactory to know the ratio of births to deaths—both in the negro and white race; also, what diseases are incident to particular localities—at what periods of life death is most frequent—and the months of the year most fatal to life—all such facts are evolved by this system, and we hope the Legislature will persevere until perfection is attained in the returns.

The report of the Registrar has been prepared with considerable labor, and forms a pamphlet of eighty-five pages. According to the returns to the Registrar, the number of births of whites and free negroes is 4,381; of slaves 14,492;—being, for the former, 1 in 64.71; in the latter 1 in 26.55. It is not a little singular that the greatest number of births occurred in September and December, and the fewest in January and September. Deaths—whites and free negroes 2,183; slaves 7,627—proportion of the former 1 in 129.52; in the latter 1 in 54.76—in both 1 in 68.10. The white marriages returned are only 1,645—or 1 in 174.17, which is far below the actual number. Many marriages in this State are solemnized by magistrates, and the Legislature should make it obligatory upon these officers to keep a record of them. This is now done but rarely, and therefore the moral aspect of our society is misrepresented.

Of the deaths at known ages, there were 23.50 per cent. under 1 year, and 23.62 from 1 to 5 years; making the enormous proportion of 47.12 per cent., or nearly half the mortality under 5 years. The order of mortality, beginning with the most fatal month, is as follows: August, September, July, October, June, December, November, March, May, April, February and January. This corresponds with the result of the Kentucky returns, embracing 45,334 deaths, which occurred in four years. In relative mortality, pneumonia is highest on the list of diseases, giving 11.45 per cent. of the deaths from known causes; then come dropsy, 6.28 per cent.; typhoid fever, 5.95 per cent.; old age, 4.71 per cent.; whooping cough, 4.44 per cent.; consumption, 3.83 per cent.; worms, 3.47 per cent., etc., etc. It is regretted that greater care was not observed in the returns of 4.76 per cent. under the vague term of "bowel diseases," which no doubt nearly all belonged to dysentery and diarrhea. Independently of that number, the two last mentioned diseases gave 4.00 per cent. and 3.47 per cent., respectively. Had the Tax Collectors and individual citizens been more particular in specifying the causes of disease, dysentery would probably have stood about third in fatality.

The abstract of the Registrar shows the following curious facts as to the ages of marriage in the two sexes. Under 20—males 94; females 665. From 20 to 25—males 719; females 533. From 25 to 30—males 539; females 175. From 30 to 35—males 225; females 91. From 35 to 40—males 81; females 27. From 40 to 45—males 19; females 7. From 45 to 50—males 16; females none. From 50 and over—males 4; females 1. Unknown ages—males 84; females 101. Total 4299. The united ages of the males is 45,554 1/2 years—females 35,565 1/2 years.

We have devoted so much attention to this report mainly to attract the attention of our people to its importance, and to call the warm interest of our citizens in furnishing the facts to our Tax Collector another year.

## BETHEL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting was held, by the members of the Bethel, on the 28th day of November, 1857, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, to hold its meetings at Woodruff's, in Spartanburg District.

Whereas during the past year the people of South Carolina have been called upon to mourn the loss of three of the most eminent of their public men, and to lament that the Legislature should have been so divided, and the people of the State, in view of the public bereavement, with which it has pleased God in his inscrutable wisdom to visit us.

In the death, first of Gresham, and then of Butler, and now of Hammond, the Commonwealth has sustained a loss so much to be deplored, and they were all advanced ages. For long time present to his death, Langdon Gresham has been long chosen, and the intimates of advancing years, entirely removed from the sphere of active participation in public life, but the loss of his aid and counsel has been sorely felt. We regret that the Legislature should have been so divided, and the people of the State, in view of the public bereavement, with which it has pleased God in his inscrutable wisdom to visit us.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chairman, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Society, to be submitted at a subsequent meeting, to be called by the President.

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## STATE AID TO THE RAILROAD.

In our last we stated that bills for aiding our railroad had been introduced into the House and Senate. Since then these bills have doubtless been reported on in both branches, but we only have information regarding the House. The correspondent of the Unionville Journal, (a member,) in a letter to that paper of Friday last, gives the following eliciting information:

"The bill introduced by Mr. Gathberry, to afford aid in the completion of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, has been acted on by the committee, and they have recommended its passage, with slight amendments. The bill provides for the issue of \$500,000 of stock by individuals who have been paid in and expended by the Company, and the twenty miles of the road are finished and in use, (both of which conditions have already been complied with,) the State will enclose the Company's bonds at the rate of \$5,000 per mile for the twenty miles so finished; and when twenty miles more (to Union Court House) is graded and ready to receive the iron rails, the like sum of \$5,000 per mile to be expended—this to be laid out for iron, chairs, spikes, &c. And in like manner the bills are to be continued to the end of the road. This bill will doubtless pass the House, and I believe quite certainly the Senate, and will secure our railroad a contingency."

The State Committee on Finance and Banks, to whom was referred Mr. Cannon's bill in the Senate, reported a substitute.

This bill proposes that the bonds of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company be divided into three classes, with conditions annexed to each class. The first class bonds are not to be sold under par nor brought into market before 1859.

After debate, in which the bill was opposed by Mr. Butler and Barton, and defended by Messrs. Cannon, March, and Evans, the bill was ordered to the House by a vote of 26 to 7.

The bill was read a first time in the House on Saturday, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

## Report of the Spartanburg & Union R. R. OFFICE OF S. U. RAILROAD, Union, Nov. 21, 1857.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

In conformity with an Act passed by your honorable body, on the 10th day of December, 1852, "authorizing aid to the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, and the South Carolina Railroad, by the State of South Carolina, in the following report, exhibiting the condition and progress of the same."

The grading, culvert masonry, bridge masonry, bridging and depots, are completed over the whole line, with the exception of three unfinished grading cuts, costing to finish them about five thousand dollars.

The iron rails are laid to the Spartanburg & Union Road, a distance of 29 1/2 miles from Union, over which our trains are running daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Our outfit consists of:  
Two first class locomotives.  
One second class locomotive, (disabled.)  
One third class passenger car.  
Seven box freight cars.

We have on our road, and on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, a sufficient number of crossings to extend our track twelve or fifteen miles up the edge towards Union C. H.

In consequence of the present embarrassed condition, we have been unable to procure iron to lay down beyond our present terminus.

Our company has expended in labor and materials..... \$504,044.60  
Toward which amount there has been paid in cash..... 788,712.67

Leaving a debt on construction account..... \$185,332.53  
Against which we have an uncollected subscription of..... 61,400.00

Leaving still due..... \$123,932.53  
In consequence of the subscription not being available, and the probable loss of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars in the collection, we found ourselves so greatly embarrassed in February last, by the pressure brought against us for near four hundred dollars, we were forced to make a confession of payment to D. Goodlock, Esq. (Trustee), in order to place our creditors all on an equality, with those using the company, in a forced sale of our property was ordered to be made, and the proceeds were about to be obtained against us in the Spring Courts.

The collection was made for an amount sufficient to cover all the debts due by the Company, and has since been paid to Mr. M. M. Moore, of the road, and the property mortgaged to secure the loan, and redemption, we have been unable to sell them at eighty cents on the dollar.

After the most anxious deliberations on the various points suggested for our assistance, we believe in our present case, and in the future, we are indebted to the State of South Carolina for the loan of \$200,000, which we have been unable to secure without a State loan.

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performed good service not only to the State in which it lived, but to the whole country.  
2. The whole we express our sense of this public loss, and record our high appreciation of their private worth, we cannot but sympathize with each of their afflicted families in their melancholy bereavement.

The Clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives be charged with the duty of transmitting to the respective families of the deceased a statement a copy of this preamble and these resolutions.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINA SPARTAN.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA,  
Monday, December 3, 1857.  
Messrs. EDITORS: It might not prove interesting to some of your readers, if we were to give a few statements in regard to this place.

Charlotte has about 3,500 inhabitants. The location is beautiful and healthy. The industry and enterprising spirit of the citizens are plainly apparent from the number of business houses, the crowded store rooms, and the fine and handsome residences, that are truly an ornament to the place. In the vicinity of the town are several gold mines, some of which are now worked. There is no doubt but there is a large amount of gold in this country, and nothing is required but scientific mining to develop the riches of the mines. There are five churches here, all of which are inferior buildings, scarcely "fit haunts of Gods," except the Presbyterian, which is a handsome, commodious structure, erected in the Gothic style of architecture. It is the finest church that I have seen in any of our county towns. The Episcopal church, now being erected, will rival the Presbyterian in beauty of architecture and the handsome manner in which their churches are usually finished. We hope that all denominations of Christians will soon abandon the unsightly, sin-involving, barn-shaped buildings which they